(LOI) is issued. Since the commencement of New Industrial Policy till 30th April, 1995, 30 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda have been filed with the Government for establishing new units| new articles|expansion of existing industrial units in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, with a projected investment of Rs. 137 Crores. In addition, two LOIs, with a proposed investment of Rs. 5.95 Crores have been granted.

These proposals have been received from a cross section of private sector with proposed investment ranging from Rs. 1-40 Crores.

(c) and (d) The trust of the New Industrial Policy has been to enable entrepreneurs to take investment decisions based on their commercial perception.

Nuclear Waste Management

*811. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3867 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st April, 1994 and state:

(a) what is begin done in the area of nuclear waste management and reprocessing;

(b) whether we have the technology of nuclear waste management in our country;

(c) if so, the details of such technology; and

(d) whether this technology is cost-effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Nuclear waste is being managed in a safe manner to protect the environment against the associated hazards, now and in the future.

The spent fuel is reprocessed and the useful products are separated and recovered from the bulk of uranium and radioactive wastes. Newly produced fuel is available for further utilisation in nuclear reactors thus closing the nuclear fuel cycle.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The technologies developed for nuclear waste management include (i) collection and transport systems, (ii) treatment methods for removing radioactivity from the waste to the required extent using physical and chemical processes such as filtration, chemical treatment, evaporation, for exchange etc. (iii) incorporation of radioactivity in a suitable inert solid form such as cement, concrete, polymer glass etc. and packing in suitable metallic containers, (iv) volume reduction of certain types of waste by compaction and incineration, (v) disposal or storage of waste| waste packages in specially engineered structures in a controlled area and (vi) monitoring of disposed of|stored waste.

(d) Yes Sir.

Auctioning of HPF

*812. SHRI K. R. MALKANI: Will the PRIME MINSTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govenment's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Indian Expess dated 7th May, 1995 stating that the Hindustan Photo Films may be auctioned;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction in the matter;

(c) whether Goverment are aware that the Import Liberalisation Policy has hurt HPF the most; and

(d) what are the reasons for not taking action so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has not taken a decision to auction HPF.

(c) The policy of import liberalisation leading to competitive environment in the country has only exposed the existing weaknesses/shortcomings in the working of HPF.

(d) To enable HPF to survive in an intensely competitive environment, the Government has advised the company to locate a suitable private joint venture partner who can cut operating costs, provide dynamic marketing support, bring in the required capital and ensure regular technology upgradation.

Speedy Justice to rural people

*813. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRI PRAVAT KUMAR SAMANTARAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of litigation in the rural areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rural people are not able to get speedy justice.

(c) whether Central Government propose to sponsor any programme in order to give speedy justice to the rural people;

(d) whether measures like establishment of camp courts, mobile courts, Lok Adalats etc. are proposed to be set up with cent percent Central assistance; and

(e) the details of other steps proposed to be taken to give speedy justice to the rural people of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The recent meeting of Law Ministers at Calcutta considered, among other things, the question of increasing rural litigation. At this meeting, the Law Ministers were generally of the view that Nyaya Panchayats had not established themselves as effective instruments for settlement of rural litigation. There was general agreement that, given adequate facilities, courts could effectively deal with rural litigation. The Law Ministers noted in this regard the Pilot Project Scheme evolved by the High Court of Karnataka which led, within a period of one year, to the disposal of about fifty per cent of the cases in the selected districts. While commending this Scheme, the Law Ministers recommended the adoption of the Karnataka model or a model similar to it in other States. The Law Ministers also considered that the efforts of subordinate courts in the matter of rural litigation would need to be supplemented by those of Lok Adalats. The recommendations have been forwarded to all State Governments and High Courts for implementation.

Central Assistance is being provided by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) to the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards for the purpose of holding Lok Adalats. The assistance is being provided at the rate of Rs. 5000 per Lok Adalat.

ग्रामीण उद्योगों का विकास

*814. श्री ईश दत्त यादव :
श्री कनकसिंह मोहन सिंह मंगरोला :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण उद्योगों के विकास के लिए चालू वर्ष के दौरान अपर्याप्त धनराशि प्रदान की गई है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण उद्योगों के विकास के लिए वर्ष-वार कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरुणाचलम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।